HEMIZONELLA BECOMES A MADIA

David D. Keck

Madia minima (A. Gray) Keck, comb. nov. *Hemizonia minima* A. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 6: 548. 1865. *H. parvula* A. Gray and *H. Durandi* A. Gray, *ibid.* 549. *Hemizonella minima* A. Gray, *H. parvula* A. Gray, and *H. Durandi* A. Gray, *op. cit.* 9: 189. 1874. *Harpaecarpus parvulus* Greene, Fl. Fran. 416. 1897. *H. minimus* Greene, *ibid.* 417. *Hemizonella minima* var. *parvula* Hall, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 3:148. 1907. *Melampodium minimum* Jones and *M. Durandi* Jones, Contr. West. Bot. 15: 156. 1929.

This plant, commonly known as *Hemizonella minima,* is a *Madia* in habit, entire leaves, enveloping involucral bracts with villous-ciliate margin, corollas, and fertile striate epappose akenes. Although a few authors have put it in the genus Harpaecarpus with *H. exiguus* (Sm.) A. Gray [= *Madia exigua* (Sm.) A. Gray], to which it is most closely related, it has been usually excluded from association with that species because its akenes are obcompressed instead of laterally compressed as in other species of *Madia. Madia nutans* (Greene) Keck and other examples have already weakened the generic importance of this character. The chromosome number also points to the inclusion of the genus *Hemizonella* in *Madia,* for its single species has a somatic count of 32 chromosomes, the same number as is found in *Madia exigua* and closely related species in the section *Eumadia* but otherwise known from but one other species in the entire subtribe. As there are 7 different chromosome numbers among the 17 species of *Madia,* this fact assumes added significance.

Division of Plant Biology,
Carnegie Institution of Washington,
Stanford, California

DOES PINUS PONDEROSA OCCUR IN BAJA CALIFORNIA?

John W. Duffield and W. C. Cumming

We recently had occasion to make a brief visit to the Sierra de San Pedro Martir, a range which rises above 10,000 feet in the Northern District of Baja California. Our principal object was to collect seed and botanical specimens of the conifers—particularly the pines—of this region. Having reviewed the literature on the pines of Baja California, we were prepared to encounter *Pinus ponderosa* in this region, and were particularly eager to add this material to the living collection of local races of *P. ponderosa* maintained by the Institute of Forest Genetics. Three days' travel through the Sierra de San Pedro Martir, and careful inspection of several localities which Martinez (1945) credits